

# C. I. A. Will Lose Its Role As Chief Evaluator of Data

## Independent Official to Take Over Task and Replace Dulles as the President's Adviser—New Yorker Weighs Offer

By CABELL PHILLIPS  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—The Administration is completing plans to remove from the Central Intelligence Agency its function of over-all intelligence evaluation.

This function would be given to a new official free of ties to any operational agency, including the C. I. A. The official would also assume the responsibility now held by Allen W. Dulles, C. I. A. director, as chief intelligence adviser to the President and the National Security Council.

The Administration's decision for such a major overhauling of its foreign intelligence operation was learned from authoritative sources.

While it would mean a reduction in status for the C. I. A., that agency would continue most of its functions in collecting and

analysis. However, its estimates would cease to have primacy in the top policy councils and would be considered on a par with those of others of the so-called intelligence community.

The new post of chief intelligence officer has been offered to Fowler Hamilton, New York lawyer. It is not certain, however, that he will accept.

Friends here said that Mr. Hamilton was studying the matter, particularly details of the reorganization, before making up his mind. He was reported to be in Washington today, but could not be reached for comment.

Meanwhile, the Defense Department announced that its intelligence operations were also being reorganized. This move

has been in process several months, and the net result is largely to duplicate for the armed services the plan of organization being proposed for the civilian intelligence agencies.

Under the plan announced today by Deputy Secretary Roswell L. Gilpatric, a new unit to be known as the Defense Intelligence Agency will largely supersede the intelligence arms of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

It will be immediately under the Secretary and will presumably prepare for him intelligence estimates free of the "parochialism" of the separate services.

Behind both reorganization plans is an identical purpose. It is to achieve estimates of an enemy's strength and intentions free from the prejudices and partiality that arises from the vested interest of any organization in its own goals or policies.

In the case of the services this reached a high point in the controversy over the "missile gap" two years ago.

The Army, Navy and Air Force, relying on their intelligence services, arrived at different conclusions about the lag between United States and Russian missile strength and what should be done about it.

Regarding the C. I. A., it long has been argued in Washington that Mr. Dulles, its director since 1953, was wedded to the intelligence concepts and virtual exclusion of others that differed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES  
Thursday, 3 August 1961

Mr. Dulles is also chairman of the Intelligence Board, a committee of the heads of all Government agencies engaged in intelligence, which prepares national estimates.

Since, at the same time, he is the responsible spokesman to the President and to the National Security Council on intelligence matters, many have expressed fear that his reports lacked the objectivity on which national policy decisions have to be based.

No responsible critic has attributed this to intentional bias by Mr. Dulles, but rather to a system requiring him to wear two official hats.

A further criticism of the intelligence structure is that covert operations, such as this country's intervention in Guatemala and Cuba, should be divorced from the task of collecting and evaluating intelligence information.

Many contend that the Cuban invasion wound up in disaster because the C.I.A. was oversold on its estimates of conditions on the island.

There has been speculation that such para-military operations will also be removed from the C.I.A. and placed with the Pentagon in the reorganization.

It is believed certain that in any such activity in the future the Defense Department will have a larger role than in the Cuban affair.

Some authoritative sources professed to see in the reorganization less that is new than a return to original concepts.

The C. I. A. was created under the National Security Act of 1947. Its original function was primarily to coordinate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security produced by such agencies as the military services, State Department, Atomic Energy Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation—that is, the intelligence community. It also had authority to collect foreign intelligence.

The act was flexible, however. It contained a clause further empowering the agency to "perform such additional services of common concern" as might be directed by the National Security Council.

This was an acknowledgment that "a department of dirty tricks"—an agency to operate with the tools of propaganda and subversion, such as the wartime Office of Strategic Services—might again become necessary.

The Korean War and the subsequent intensification of the "cold war" gave new meaning to the "common concern" provision. The agency began to build up its covert political section.

THE EVENING STAR  
Washington, D. C., Monday, October 16, 1961

## McCarthy Has Doubts On McCone for CIA

By The Associated Press

Senator McCarthy, Democrat of Minnesota, said today he is not sure John A. McCone has the qualifications to head the Central Intelligence Agency.

President Kennedy recently named Mr. McCone, who served in various capacities in both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations, to succeed Allen W. Dulles as director of the CIA.

Since Mr. McCone's appointment was made after Congress adjourned, he will serve under a recess appointment until and if confirmed by the Senate after Congress reconvenes.

"There is nothing particular to recommend Mr. McCone as director of the CIA," Senator McCarthy said. "They lay down five or six qualifications for director of the CIA and I do not know if he has those qualifications."

### Qualifications Unspecified

Sen. McCarthy did not specify what particular qualifications he might have in mind.

In any case, he said, he would like to have various questions put to McCone when his nomination is considered by a Senate committee.

Under President Truman, Mr. McCone served as a member of the President's Air Policy Commission, as deputy to the Secretary of Defense, and as Undersecretary of the Air Force. Under President Eisenhower, he served for a time as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Senator McCarthy said some of the actions Mr. McCone took

as chairman of the AEC "raised some doubts in my mind."

Senator McCarthy has been urging creation of a joint Senate-House committee to keep a check on the CIA.

### Senator for Supervision

Even though the CIA is a super-secret intelligence agency, Senator McCarthy said there is a need to have its actions under congressional supervision.

"Congress can be trusted," he said.

If there had been such a committee, Senator McCarthy said, it would have had knowledge in advance of the ill-fated Cuban invasion last spring.

"Such a committee," he said, "would have at least a part in arriving at such a decision as the Cuban invasion."

"If there was a serious question as to whether such a decision was wise, the members of the committee could have made it a public issue."

In any case, Senator McCarthy said, "We would have known after it occurred just who was responsible for it."